

1298

SPECULUM BRITANNIAE

Pars
The description of
Hartfordshire

By
John Norden





Amplissimo honoratissimoq; D.

Edwardo Seamor militi, Baroni

Beauchamp, Comiti Hertfordiæ

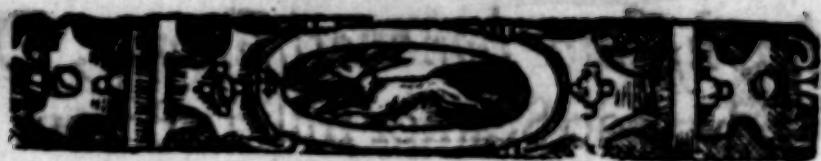
literarum fautori maximo.



I hoc tibi (ornatissime) itinerarium, aliquius nouitatis pre-textu, vel rei non anteactæ vel præfatæ obferre viderer: Nonne tempus & veritas ipsa hac in me *sapientis* irruant sententia: *Nihil esse sub sole nouum*? Imò vero mille homines in me testes insurgant, asserentes hoc opus meum tardè post non nullorum proficisci. Fac sit. Ego post omnes, hoc meum incultissimum in lucem duco. Et cum summi honoris tui tituli typum, in publicum secum fert. Officio me vinctum putabam tuæ amplitudini primùm libèter exhibere, tuumque & in opus & operarium, vt præsidium digneris instanter obsecrare. Summis honoribus viuas, Summisque consolationibus a deo opt. max.

Tuæ celsitudini paratus.

I. Norden,



*To Gentlemen well affected to
this trauaile.*

IOrasmuch as many men are borne to many misteries, and they bende their endeouours to fundry ends. My lot lighting vpon this labour, for which many other are more fitte, am not perchaunce so well furnished with such necessary varieties as wil please all men. And therefore I wil thankfully accept, any gentle reformation of my wantes and imperfections, And who so will lende his assistance to further my simple endeouours, according to the course and method herin intended, I shal most willingly repay him his owne with aduantage, and yeelde euerie coadiutor his condigne commemoration in the worke.

Non vni omnia. Multis plurima.

*Things to be considered in the vse
of this booke and Mappe.*



He figures and letters, which followe the names of the places in the alphabeticall tables, are a ready meane whereby to find, any place desired in the Mapp, by referring them to meet, in the squares, very familiarly: without which helpe a place vnknown would be long to find in the Mappe.

Betweene the lines is 2. miles, by which a distance may bee found without compasses

Corrections.

In pag. 2. line 36. for *oppiden* read *oppidum*.

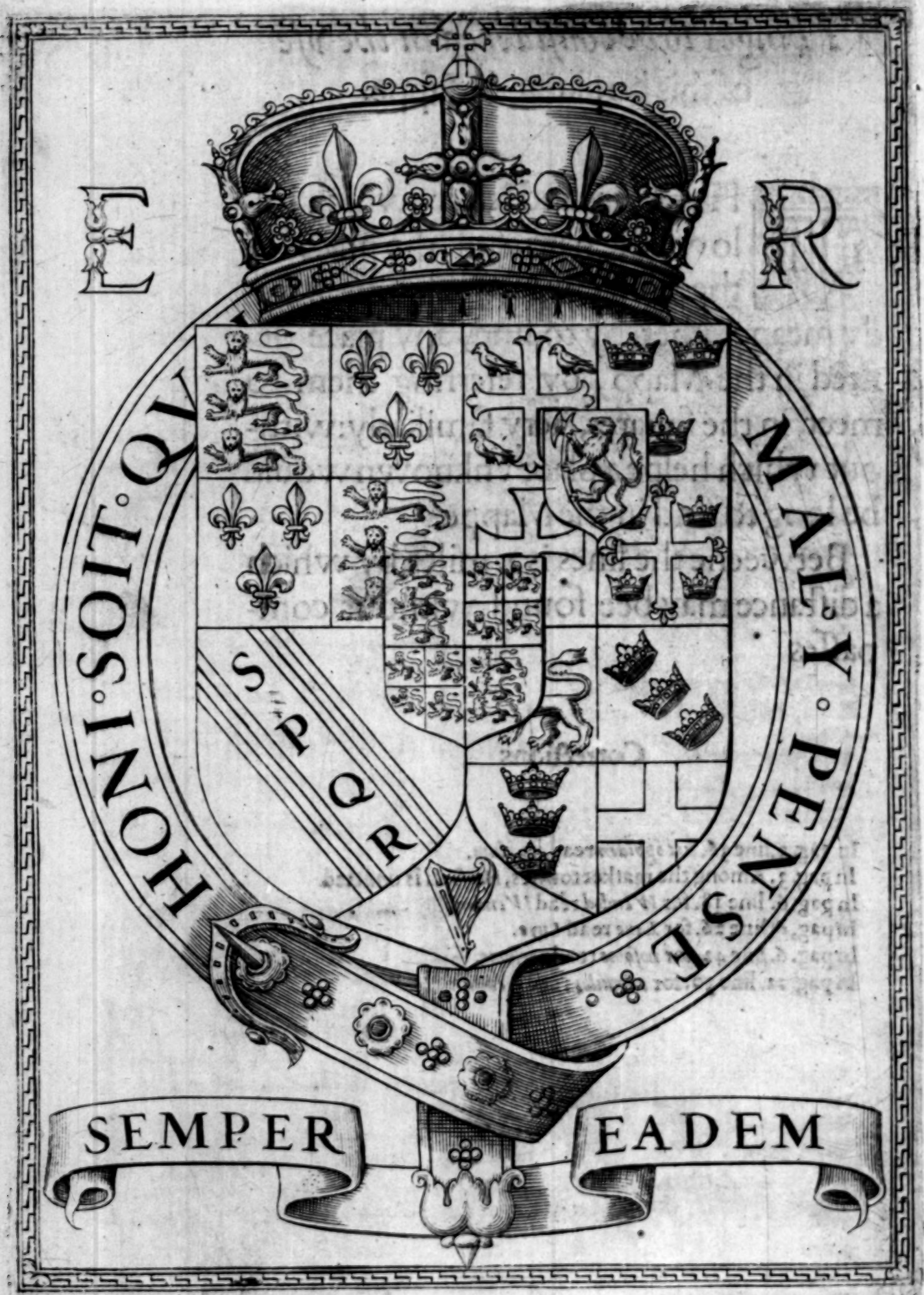
In pag. 3. Among the market townes, *Hasfeyld* is omitted.

In pag. 6. line 18. for *Wendod* read *Wendon*.

In pag. 6, line 26. for *Lane* read *Luye*.

In pag. 6. line 42. for *nosome* read *noysome*.

In pag. 12. line 30. for *sremules* read *sremulis*.



The Discription of Hartfordshire.



ARTFORDSHIRE taketh name of the Towne called HARTFORDE and the Towne of the passage ouer the Riuer.

The deno-
mination
of the
Shire.

The passage as (M. Camden sup-
poseth) is HERVDFORDE,
Vadium rubrum.

*Vadium cer-
uinum.*

It may be also, both consonant
to the sounde and to the nature
and scituation of the place, *vadium*
ceruinum. THE PASSAGE

OF DEERE of that kinde whereof the chiefe males were cal-
led *Hartes*, in former ages: at this day Stagges. The disposition of
this part of the countie, to Forrest and weldish groundes, fite for
the fostering of such kinde of wilde beastes, doth much more argue
it to be HARTES-FORDE, then HERVD, for THE
RVDFORD. As I coniecture.

Moreouer, not farre from the towne, is a place called HAR-
TINGFORD, which signifieth *vadium ad ceruinum pratum*, or *ad*
ceruinum pascuum.

*Harting-
fordberye.*

This Shire was part of that countrey where *Ptolomey* placed the
Cassienclani: who possessed the greatest part of this *Buckingham*
and *Bedfordshires*.

*Cassienclani
Situs.*

It hath on the East *Essex*, on the north *Cambridshire* and *Bedford-
shire*, West and South *Buckinghamshire* and *Middlesex*.

As touching vicecountile iurisdiction, before and long after the
time of *Edw. 3.* it was annexed to *Essex*. And one Sheriffe supplied
both Counties, as did also one Escheter.

Sometime
annexed
vnto *Essex*,
The Soyle.

Concerning the Soyle: It is for the most part, chalkie, though
the vpper cruste in the South and West parts, be for the most part
of redde earth mixed with grauell, which yet by reason of the
white marle vnder it, yeeldeth good wheat and oates: But of it
owne nature most enclined to wood, and coupisses, affording also
faire wayes. In the North part of the Shire, as in the hundreds of
Hische, and *Oddesey*, the soyle is very apt to yeeld corne, and dertie
wayes, especially that part which is accompted parcell of a vayle

A

called

The Discription of

The vayne of called of the countrie men the *vayne* of *Ring-tayle* or *Wring-tayle* or *Ringtayne*. rather *Ringdale*, which extendeth it selfe also into *Cambridg-shire*. And affordeth no small store of wheat and malte towards the provision of *London*.

Parkes, This Shire at this day is, and more hath beene heretofore, much
woods & repleat with parkes woodes and riuers. But for deepe feedinges or
riuers. large sheepe pastures, I could take notice of fewe, and they especi-
Sheepe pa- ally about *KNEB WORTH* the best sheepe gates within the
stures. Shire,

Meadowes. Meadowes here and there, are disperfed vpon the riuers sides:
But many of them colde and mosiye, especially about *RICK-*
MANSWORTH. The *LEA* challengeth the commendation for the best meadowes, the North parte of the Shire is much vnfurnished.

The soyle To speake of the Soyle as in deede it is most generally, for my
most gene- part I take it but a barraine countrie, in respecte of some other
rally bar- Shires, without the industrious toyle & charge of the thirstie hus-
raine. bandman.

Thorrow- It is much benefited by thorrow-fares to and from *London* North-
fare: wardes, and that maketh the markets to bee the better furnished
the with such necessities, as are requisite for Innes, for th'intertainment
cause of of rrauylers. And I take it (though it be one of the least) no
good mar- one Shire in England for the quantitie commes neere it for tho-
kets. row-fare places of competent receipt.

The ayre, The ayre for the most part is very salutarie, and in regard there-
of, many sweete and pleasant dwellinges, healthfull by nature and
profitable by arte and industrie are planted there: And aboue o-
ther Shires there are many auncient Sires, houses in former ages
famous, commonly called *BERRYES*, which are in other Shires
called *Halls*, *Courte-houses*, and *Mannor places*. The most part of these
BERRYES are Mannors or Lordshippes of themselves, the
BERRY worde *BERRYE* *sodem significat*: a dwelling place or place of
quid. abroad, inde *Connie beryes*, a refuge for *Connys*.

Berye often But the worde *Berye* is often confounded with *Burrough*, *Burye* and
confoun- *Berge*: euery of which haue their distinct significations: *BVRROW*
ded. *oppidem*: *BVRYE*, *sepulchrum*: *BERG*, *montem significat*: And
Burrough, *BERYE* sometime is taken *pro castro, et exercitus castrametationes*.
Burye, And therefore in regard of the antiquitie of these *Beryes*, I thought
Berge, quid. it not superfluous, to obserue the most of name, and to insert them
Beryes why in the Mappe, though now they carrie not equall glorie in outward
decayed. shewe, with som of interieur condition: for the most part of them
The diuifi- hauing lost their auncient Lords, or the Lords let them for so losse
on of the rentes, as that they are sackt of their antique royalties, and bereft
Shire into of their former beautie.

hundreds. This Shire is deuided into 7. hundreds and $\frac{1}{2}$ namely:
ODDESEY hundred, which taketh name of an auncient
house

house called **ODDESEY GRAVNGE** which standeth *Oddesey.*
neere old **WATLINE-STREET**, and abutteth parte on *Bed-*
*fords*shire, and part on *Cambridg*shire, and aboundeth especially with
corne.

EDWINESTRE hundred bordereth vpon *Essex.*

BRAWGHING hundred taketh name of a parishe of that *Edwinefree.*
name, and boundeth vpon *Edwinefree.* *Brawghing.*

HARTFORD hundred is named of *Hartford* the prouincial *Hartford.*
towne of the Shire.

BROADWATER hundred, so tearmed of a little hamlet *Broadwater*
of 2. or 3. houses neere *Steu*en edge.

COISHOO hundred, or **CAEGSHOO**, is named of *Caishoo*
an annient Berye, called *Caishoo-berye,* de **CASSIIS** of a people *Caishy.*
mentioned by *Caesar*. resident in this hundred as *M. Camden* affir-
meth. See more of this vnder that name in the table of parishes.

DACORVM hundred, (as I am out of doubt) de *Dacis* of the *Dacorum.*
Danes, who in this hundred, after many spoiles committed by them
were ouerthrowne by *Adelnu*lph, and *Adelbalde* his sonne about the
yeere of *Christ* 829. And in memoriall of their ouerthrow, and
stoppe of their further passage that way at that time, the place
where the fight was is to this day called **DANE ENDE** *Daco-*
rum clades. And neere it in the highway towards *Steu*en edge, are *DACO-*
many burials, great heapes of earth, vnder which are enterred, *RV M clades.*
such as were slaine, at that conflict as may be supposed.

HITCH halfe hundred, so called of a wood called **HITCH-** *Hitch.*
WOOD, and not of *Hitchin* towne, which indeed is **HITCH-**
ENDE, *terminus de Hitch,* and not *Hitch-ing,* as it is corruptly tear-
med, and the hundred is **HITCH-HAVLFE** hundred not
Hitchnie nor *Hitching halfe* hundred.

This Shire is well furnished with market townes, the most of
them plentifull of all thinges necessarie for the peoples reliefe:
namelic.

SAINT ALBONS, which hath market on the *Market*
Saterday. townes.

BARNET on the *Munday.*

BARKHAMSTED on the *Munday.*

BALDOCK a little market on the *Thurs*day.

BVNTINGFORD on the *Munday.*

BARKWAY on the *Fry*day.

HEMSTED on the *Thurs*day.

HARTFORD on the *Sater*day.

HODDESDON on the *Thurs*day.

HITCH-END on the

RYCKMANSWORTH on the *Sater*day.

ROYSTON on the *Wednes*day.

The Discription of

STORTFORD, a very good market on the *Thursday*

SABRIDGWORTH on the *Wednesday*,

TRINGE a little market on the *Fryday*.

WAYRE on the *Tuesday*.

WATFORDE on the

In number 18.

Fayres.

The Fayres for the most
part in this Shire.

viz.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Rickmans-
worth, | 2 | At RICKMANSWORTH on <i>Ladie day</i> in haruest : and on the second of <i>July</i> . |
| Watford | 2 | At WATFORD on <i>Trinitie Munday</i> , <i>et per duas dies proxime sequentes</i> , and on the decolation of <i>Iohn Baptist</i> . |
| Barkhamsted | 2 | At BARKHAMSTED on <i>sainte Peters day</i> , and <i>sainte Iames day</i> . |
| Tring | 1 | At TRING <i>S. Peters day</i> . |
| | 1 | At HEMSLED at the day of <i>Holie-crosse</i> . |
| S. Albans. | 3 | At <i>saint ALBAN</i> on <i>Michaelmas day</i> , on <i>Th' annunciation of Mary</i> , and vpon <i>saint Albans day</i> , which is 3. dayes after <i>Mid-summer</i> . |
| The Pree. | 1 | At the PREE, called <i>Sancta Maria de pratis</i> , on It is held sometime in the towne of <i>S. Albans</i> , or in <i>Keyseild neere Sopwell</i> . |
| Hitch-end. | 3 | At HITCH-END on the <i>Wednesday</i> in <i>Easter weeke</i> , on <i>Michaels day</i> , and on <i>S. Edm. day</i> . |
| Bennington | 1 | At BENNINGTON on <i>S. Peters day</i> . |
| Hatfeild. | 1 | At HATFEYLD on <i>S. Georges day</i> . |
| Hartford. | 4 | At HARTFORD on <i>S. Iohn Baptist day</i> , on <i>Simon and Iudes day</i> , on the <i>fryday before Passion sunday</i> , and our <i>Lady day</i> 4. <i>September</i> . |
| Baldocke | 3 | At BALDOCKE on <i>S. Matshyas day</i> , <i>sainte Andromes day</i> , and on <i>saint Matshewes day</i> . |
| Sabridge-
worth. | 2 | At SABRIDGWORTH on <i>S. Georges day</i> , and on <i>saint Dionise day</i> . |
| Stortforde | 3 | At STORTFORD on <i>Michaels day</i> , on <i>Ascension day</i> , and on <i>corpus christi day</i> . |
| Wayre. | 1 | At WAYRE on the <i>natiuitie of Marie</i> . |
| Hoddesdon | 1 | At HODDESDON <i>S. Peters day</i> . |
| Royston. | 3 | At ROYSTON on <i>Ashwednesday</i> , on the <i>Wednesday</i> in <i>Whitsun weeke</i> , and at <i>Thomas Becketts day</i> . |
| Barnes. | | At Chipping Bernet on
At <i>S. Giles</i> on |

THE

The deuision of the Shire.

THe Iustices of the Shire for the more ease of themselves and the comon people, haue by consent deuided the whole Shire into 3. partes or deuisions, for the determination of matters of meanest moment. The Shire deuided into 3. parts

1 The first deuision is of CAISHOO and DACORVM hundreds, and for this the Iustices of that limitte meete sometime at *Welwine* and sometime at *Steuem-edge*.

2 BROADWATER and HITCH haulfe hundred meete at *S. Albans*.

3 HARTFORD, BRAWGHING, ODDASY and EDWINESTREE meete at *Hartford* or *Hoddesdon*.

But for matters of greatest importance the Iustices meete all at *Hartford*, where is also the common gaole for the Shire, and in the Castle the gaole deliuerie, except onely for the libertie of S. A. L. BANS which both for ecclesiasticall & ciuill gouernement, hath peculiar power within it selfe, whose Iurisdiction reacheth into these parishes, namely: *Hartford* the Prouinciall towne and most generall place of meeting.

S. A. L. BANS. { wherein are } S. Michaels }
S. Steuens. } parishes.
S. Peters. }

WATFORD.

RICMANSWORTH.

NORTON neere *Baldocke*.

NEWNHAM.

RIDGE.

HEXTON.

WALDEN *abbottes*.

SARRET.

LANGLEY *abbottes*.

ELSTRE or *Eglestre*.

BVSHIE.

CVDYCOT. or *Casticos*, of some *Candeos*.

SHEPEHALE.

SANDRIDGE.

REDBVRNE.

BARNET.

S. ANDROWES in *S. Albans*.

These haue gaole and gaole deliuerie at *S. Albans*, 4. times in the yeere, namely the thursday after the quarter Sessions, at *Hartford*, which is alwayes on the Munday.

For Ecclesiasticall gouernement, these former belong to the Diocesse of LONDON, and is called the DEANERIE OF S. ALBANS, together also with the *Deanery of Brawghing*.

Goole and gaole deliuerie for the libertie. The Deanerie of *S. Albans*.

The Discription of

The rest of the Shire belongeth to the sea of LINCOLNE
and conteineth the Deanries of

Deanries
belonging
to the Sea
of Lincoln.
Riuers.
Stort.

BARKHAMSTED.
HITCH-END.
HARTFORD.
BALDOCK.

To speake something of the Riuers that water this Countrey, the STORT may be first mentioned, because it lyeth farthest in the East, and is the Bound betweene this Shire and Essex: But that this Shire steppeth ouer the riuer, both at Stortford, and neere Sabridgeworsh, and fetcheth within her limits about Stortford, the Castle of Waymore Hockerell, the parsonage of Stortford, with other thinges in Essex side, and at Sabsworth or Sabridgeforde it depriueth Essex of a house called HYDE-HALL.

Stowr.

Some, as I take it in tearing this Stort the STOVR are not meerey mistaken, for though the Stowre parteth Suffolke and Essex, and riseth at STOVR-MER, the Stort riseth in Essex also neere WENDON LOWGHES and signifieth *Wendod water*, and beginnes to deuide the two Shires betweene Stortford and Fernham about a mile aboue Stortford: And may in dedde not amisse be called Stowres, THE LESSER OR LITTLE STOWR.

Stowres.

And the passage ouer the riuer neere Waymore Castle is called STOWRETFORD, briefly STORTFORD, whereof the Towne taketh name, and is called STORTFORD for Stowresford. And vnder the name of the Stowres or Stort, it maintaineth that deuision, till it come beneath an auncient house called the REE, where it meeteth with the LEA or LAUE, who as the more worthie becaues the little Stort of her tide and glorie, and vnder the name of the Lea, they both in one hasten to WALTHAM ABBEY, and there bidde HARTFORDSHIRE vale, continuing her most milde course as stickler betweene Essex and Middlesex, vntill she present her selfe to famous Thames.

Stowresford.

The Ree.

Lea.

Ligeant.

The LEA is the most famous Riuer within this Shire: And bringeth as it were a testimoniall of her worth from the Saxons, who entituled her *LEZEAN* or *LIZEAM* Lea water. And it may be supposed & probably gathered, that she yeelded in those pristine ages, some prayse-worthy fruites vnto that antique nation, as her free entertainment of boates and shippes, from the Thames euen to Hartford, for the more easie entercarriage of thinges betweene London & it, though now, & many yeers past, (as discontent) she hath refused that publique seruice affording onely, of late, access for small boates or barges to WAYRE, a benefite necessary and no way no some,

Boates to
Hartford.

ea-mer.

This Riuer hath many braunches, but her head first seemeth to looke into the light, not farre from an auncient house, called of the spring there, LEA-MER, corruptly LAMER, which signifieth the

fieth the head, spring or well of LEA. As the *Stowre* which passeth betweene *Suffolke* and *Essex*, beginneth at *STOVR-MER*, the *Stowr-mer*. head or spring of *Stowre*.

The *Lea* coasteth as it were through the Center of the Shire, deviding it neere into two equall partes, and in her passage, among other, she receyeth the *WHITWELL* riuer, whose auncient name is *MARRAN*. Entering the *Lea* west off *Hartford*, and betweene that and *Wayre*, the *BENE* or auncient *BENEFICIAN*, a riuer that riseth not farre from *BEINENTON* or *BENINGTON* increaseth the *Lea*, not farre from a place alluding also to that name called *BENGEOO* or rather *BENEHOO* *Benge woo*, the riuer of *Bene* by interpretation. *Whitwell. Marrian. Bene. Benefician.*

A third braunch, which first riseth about *Barkeway*, *Auslie*, and *Buntingford*, maketh way by *Branghing*, and neere *Bengehoo* entereth the *Lea*.

A fourth braunch, riseth about the *Pelhames*, making way by the *Hadhames*, and East off *Wayre* greeteth the *Lea*.

The *REDBURNE* riuer riseth not farre from *Flamsted* an *Redburne*. auncient Baronie, and thence passeth by *Redburne*, and in her way towards the decayes of old *Verlam*, it greeteth the Lady of *Pree* *S. MARIA DE PRATIS* a Nunnerie and a kind neighbor *Sancta Ma-* to *Albans* Abbey. This fall of water, was called *VERLAME*, *via de pratis*. as Antiquaries obserue, and thereof *VEROLANIVM*, and *VERLAMECESTER*: whereby it may be gathered that the former *Flamsted* where this *Verlame* water first appeareth, should be rather *VERLAMSTED* then *Flamsted*: *Flamsted* being more *Flamsted for* easie to be pronounced, and so drowning *verlam* with *flam*, as in many wordes *f.* is taken for the *u.* consonant, and that *u.* for *f.* especially among the common people, that pronounce vather sometime for father. This *Verlam* riuer or the *Redbourne* was the foode that relieued that famous great poole which was betweene *Verlamcester* and *Holmehurst* hill where *Albans* towne standeth: Of which poole so many coniectures haue beene, that it should be part of the flowing *Thames*, whereof is spoken hereafter in *S. Albans*. *Verlamsted. fortè.*

This *Verlame* or *Redburne* Riuer not much belowe *Albans* towne, offereth her selfe to the *COLNE*, a riuer that there imbraceth *Colne*. her, and drowning both the names of *Verlame* and *Redbourne*, vsurpeth the whole ritle and glorie to her selfe, and immediatly begetteth *COLNEY* and *COLNEY-STREET*, and passing on she *Colney*. visiteth *WATFORD* or *WATLINGFORD*, the auncient ruynes of *Morhouse*, *Rickmansworth*, *Vxbridge* and another of her begotten called *COLN-EBROOKE*, and so without stay shee *Colnebrooke*. submitteth herselfe to the *Thams*, the maine deuouring gulfe of all these petite streames.

This riuer ere it commes to *Riolemansworth* deuoureth *Caishee* riuer and another that falles out of *Buckinghamshire*. *Caishee*.

Beacons or Beaukens within the Shire.

Beacons.

THe Steeple of S. Peters in S. Albans.
Graveley Beacon.
Tharfield Beacon.
Amwell Beacon.

Longit. &
lat.

Harsford Towne hath long. 20. degrees and latitude 52. degrees.

Parishes in
number.

Within this Shire are 120. parishes and 15. Chappels of ease, yet in
use, some of them carrying the name of parishes.
In the whole 135.

An

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of various factors on the growth and development of the human body. The study is designed to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of knowledge in this field.

1.1. Objectives

The primary objective of this study is to determine the relationship between the growth and development of the human body and the various factors that influence it. The study will also aim to identify the specific factors that have the most significant impact on growth and development.

The study will be conducted using a combination of observational and experimental methods. The observational methods will involve the collection and analysis of data from a large number of individuals, while the experimental methods will involve the manipulation of specific factors in a controlled environment.

The results of the study will be presented in a series of chapters, each focusing on a different aspect of the growth and development of the human body. The chapters will include a detailed discussion of the current state of knowledge in the field, as well as a presentation of the results of the study.

The study is expected to provide a valuable contribution to the field of human growth and development. The results of the study will be used to inform the development of new interventions and treatments for individuals with growth and development disorders.

The study is being conducted by a team of researchers from the University of [Name], who are experts in the field of human growth and development.



HARTFORD SHIRE



BEDFORD SHIRE

PART OF

BVC
KING
Scala Milliarum

HAM SHIRE

PART

PART



An alphabetical Table of the townes

Parishes and Hamlets for the most part

within the Shire.



AYOT. h. 18. called *Ayot Lawrence*, neere which place *Adelnuiph* and *Adelbaide* his sonne gaue the *Danes* an ouerthrow: the place to this day where they were slayne, is called **DANE-END** *Dacorum clades.*

Anno. 829.

Dacorum clades.

AYOT h. 20. called *Ayot Mountfischer* or little *Ayot.*

ALDBERIE d. 30. *Villa vel aula antiqua.*

ALDBERYE i. 18. *eiusdem significationis.*

AFFLEY c. 14.

ALDNHAM m. 18. *Idem quod ALDBERYE.*

S. ALBANS k. 18. *Villa Albani.* **ALBANS TOWNE**

first founded by *Offa* K. of the *Merces*, in perpetuall memorie of *Alban*

Alban in the 33 yeere of his raigne. The Towne is said to be built

in the place where *Alban* was martyred, namely vpon a hill in

a wood called **HOLMEHURST** of *Beda* **DORS** 790. or 793.

WALD T: which is the wood neere the water, meaning the great *Holmehurst.*

Stagne, which was betweene *Verlame* and the place of *Alban* execution. *Alban* was a Cittizen of *Verolame*, and by bloud a *Romane*, *Dorswalds*

and gaue entertainment to *Amphibal* at his comming to that citie.

by whom he was from *Paganisme* conuerted to the *Christian* faith,

for which he suffered as *Capgrau* affirmeth, whole further

frivolous reportes of the miracles wrought by this hely Conuert, liuing

and dead, I leaue as idle or needelesse: onely it seemeth probable

that such a man there was executed at that place, and for his eter-

nall commemoration, this *Alban* Monasterie was founded, and

consequently the towne, both consecrate to his owne name. And

endowed with many large priuiledges and dayly augmented and

successiuelly confirmed, by the charters of many Kings of this Land

whereof I haue seene and read not a few, signed onely *signo crucis*

without further ceremony of sealing.

This Monasterie hath bene enlarged by sundrie Abbots of this

place, as especially by *Eldred* and *Fomer* about *Eadgar*s time, and in

Edward 3. time, who gaue the then Abbot *Licentiam ad confirmandum*

et kernellandam Abashiam de calce et pira: in the 31. yeere of his

raigne ouer England, and of his raigne ouer Fraunce the 18.

Such were the priuiledges of this place, that the King could

make no secular officer ouer them, but by their owne consent.

They were acquitted of all *Toll* through England.

They made iustices *ad audiendum et terminandum*, within them-

The Kings
ancient
confirmati-
on of char-
ters.

The Mona-
strie en-
larged.

The priui-
ledges of

S. Albani.

B

selues:

selues, and no other Iustice could call them for any matter out of their libertie.

They made also Bayliffes and Corroners.

No Bishoppe had any Iurisdiction to correct any person among them for any matter spirituall or temporall.

Present
Priviledges
of the town

They had the execution and returne of all writs, and the goodes of all Outlawes: and that is yet continued to the Towne by the graunt of Edward 6. And no man may bee impanelled out of the Towne.

Gayle
and gayle
deliuerie.
Th'incor-
poration.

They had gayle and gayle deliuerie within the towne: and the towne at this day hath the like, namely one gayle for the libertie, and another for the towne. For the gayle deliuerie, the Steward of the towne is alwayes in commission, but not by their Charter.

The towne is gouerned by a Maior and 10. Burgessees, a stewartde and a Chamberlaine.

There are in the towne 4. Wards and in euery Ward a Constable and 2. Churchwardens.

In the Abbey church of this place is a Font of brasse brought out of Scotland by Sir Richard Lee: as may appeare by a circumscription about the same font, as if the font did proclaime the same in it owne person in these wordes.

A Font
brought
out of Scot-
land.

Cum lesia oppidum apud Scotos non incelebre et Edenburgus primaria apud eos ciuitas, incendio conflagraret, Richardus Leus eques armatus me flammis ereptum ad Anglos perduxit. Huius ego beneficij memor non nisi Regiam liberis lauare solitus, nunc meam operam etiam infimis Anglorum libenter condixi. Leus victor sic voluit. Anno Domini. M.D.XLIII. & Henrici octau. XXXVI.

Sir Iohn
Maundeuile.

In this Abbey church lyeth buried famous Sir Iohn Maundeuile liuely formed in a marble stone. whose traunyles in forraigne regions and rare reportes, are at this time admired through the world.

Nobles bu-
ried.

There lie also many Nobles, who lost their liues in the conflicts in and neere this towne, betweene the houses of Lancaster and Yorke.

Kingsberie
castle.

In the North-west ende of the towne was sometime a stately castle, and called KINGSBERIE, which is as much, as the Kinges house or castle, for BERRY E *castrum et castrametationem significat*: the ruines thereof doe yet somewhat appeare, the place now supplied with a farme house. The Abbot of that place in the time of K. Stephen made suite vnto the K. to ouerthrowe and supplant the same castle, for that (as he suggested) *Antiquis temporibus latebant quidam regales nequam homines, Abbas minus infestis et damnos.* At whose instance the castle was forthwith ouerthrowne.

A graat
Meere be-
tweene
Verlame and
S. Albans.

There was sometime a great Meere or stagne, betweene this towne and olde Verolanium: and many haue constantly, but idly affirmed, that the Thames hath had issue that way, and nauigable so farre, a thing meere ly fabulous, though it be true, that an ancker

was

was sometime founde there. It was indeede *Stagnum maximum* an ample and large fishpoole of the Kinges, and belonged to his castle of Kingsberie before spoken of: And the Kinge for his recreation, and delight lying there, did often passe by boate, to and fro within the same, according to the order of the noble men and gentlemen of Rome, who did vsually, make fayre fishpondes aboute their houses, to recreate themselues therein: and these with exceeding cost, as *Marcus Varro* wryteth especially of the wonderfull large and costly fishpondes of *Hortensius*, *Hircius* and *Lucullus*. And of these, and such other princely Romans, did these *Verlame* Citizens, take president for this great ponde, which comming afterwarde to the king of the land, he often tooke his repaste therein, accompanied commonly with no small troupe of his nobles, and therefore the boates, were prouided of large hull, furnished with cable and ancre, that at the kings pleasure, the boate might be moored in any parte of the poole, whereby, how easie it is to loose an ancre in the meere reason may iudge, and this was the occasion of the losse, of the ancre doubtlesse that was found there, and not ordinarie recourse of shippes as some vainely suppose. And yet as *Ouid* sayth: *Et vetus inuenta est in montibus anchora summis*. This fishpoole continued in this pryde, till the time of *Alfric* the seuenth Abbott of this Monastery, who bought the same of the king, and by industry and charge caused it to be drayned drie: And the more to argue it to be but a fishpoole there remayneth yet one witnesse, a streete in the towne lying towardes it called **FISHPOOLE-STREETE.** The ponde bought of the king & drained dry

If any boates in former times, came thither, they came from *Stanes* and vp the *Colne* riuer to *Rickmansworth*, to *Wasforde* and so to *S. Albans*, but in no sence to the place where the ancre was founde, for that the fall of the water there was such as it coulde yeelde no accesse for shipping against the same. There is indeede a feilde belowe *S. Albans* called *key feild*, and belowe *Rickmansworth*, a place vpon the riuer called *Westhythe*, which may in sort argue some such passage for boates, but for the first it may be as well *pascuum*, *vaccinum* a pastour for kye, or kyne, as a strande for fastening of boates or ships & more like. And *West hythe* may be as wel taken for a house as for a harbour of ships. And yet these simple probabilities might worke that conceite in *Gildas*, who was the authour of this error.

In and about this towne, haue beene sundry battelles confliets and spoyles, as in the time of *Henric 3.* one *Falcatus de Brens* a notorious robber, with a companie of wicked persons came too this towne by night, spoyled the same and murthered many: and would haue set the Abbey on fire, But the Abbot feed him with 100 pound to depart. S. Albans spoyled.

This was a dangerous time when theeues and murtherers must be hyred for rewarde and not constrained by iustice, to desist from

The Description of

violence and bloud.

The 2 spoile
of S. Albans.A battell at
S. Albans.The 1. bat-
tel nere S.
Albans.John Ball
executed.Hans-hye
castle.

Magoniniū.

1391.

Elizabeth

In the same yeare it was ransackt againe by the souldiees, that went vnder the conduct of Earle *Patrick Sayre* and others to remoue the seidge of *Mouuz Sorrell*.

Moreouer, about the yeare 1455. Henrie 6. of the famelic of *Lancaster* with many of his nobles, at this towne mett with *Richard Duke of Yorke*, and his adherentes, where the king was taken, and a great slaughter made vpon his men, euen of best account. But afterwarde within 4. yeares nere the same, at a place called by the inhabitants *BERNET FEYLD* but I take it rather *Brennes feild*, of the former *Falcatus de Bren*, such as stood affected to the famely of *Lancaster*, vnder the conduct of *Margaret the Queene*, mightily preuayled against the complices of the house of *Yorke*, to the infranchising of the Captaine king, and ouerthrowe of many of the aduerse parte.

In the middle of this towne is a crosse, verie stately erected about the yeare of Christ 1290. by *Edward 1.* as in many other places, in memoriall of the death and dolefull carriage of his Queene, from *Herdbie* nere *Lincolne* where shee dyed, towards *Westminster* where she was buried.

At this place was executed that Libellor and stirrer of the commons named *John Ball* in the time of *Richard the 2.*

The terme is sometime kept in the Abbey church where all places are orderly provided for the same.

AMWEL L. h. 18. which signifieth *fontem ammensem* a well by the riuers side.

ANSTIE b. 30. At this place are the ruynes and deepe trenches of a stronge castle, situate aloft on a steepe hill, and was called *HANS T-HYE* castle *de precipitio*. I take it of the steepnesse of it.

ASPENDE N. d. 24. so called eyther *de tremules* of the Aspe trees, or for that it hath beene *cauerna viperina* a place of venomous wormes.

ASTON. f. 22.

ASHWELL. b. 20. *font inter fraxinos*. *M. Camden* taketh it to be, that which *Antoninus* termeth in his *Itinerari* *MAGIOVINIUM*. And he proueth it by the signification of the worde *Magoniniū*, chaunging only n. for u. which then signifieth a nurserie for Ashes, and so much doth the nature of the place fully import.

ASHRIDGE. A. 10. *lignum fraxinum*, at this place was an hermitage buile by *Edward Beauforde* Earle of *Cornwall*, wherein (so it was esteemed) *Edward 1.* kept a royall Christmas. Wherein also our moſte worthie and euer famous Queene *Elizabeth* lodged as in her owne, (being then a more stately house) at the time of *Wy-*
at an attempt in Queene *Maryes* dayes. And from this place she was in all post sent for to the court, by such seuerall Commissioners, that though

though she were then sicke, she was forced to take her journey with them. The worthy history whereof to our perpetuall ioy, for that the high *Iehouah* seeing her innocencie preserved her to the regall throne, is at large set downe in our Chronicles.

This place is lately beautified by the Lord *Cheyney*.

B.

BARHAMSTED. k. 8. or rather **BERGHAMSTEDT** *villa sita inter montes* **BERG** in the Saxon tongue is a hil, **HAM** a towne, and **STEDT** or **STADT** a place or seat, and the situation of this place agreeth to the former interpretation.

Nere vnto this towne was a stronge castle, the ruynous walles and some buildinges thereof yet remaine. It was builded (as *M. Cauden* affirmeth) by the *Normans*. Berg
hom
sted } quid

The Conqueror, in deede stayd there, as histories report, as he passed through the country, And thither resorted vnto him many Lordes and nobles of the Realme, At which time, it is like, he gaue order for the erecting of the castle, if it were not a castle when he made stay there, the beaurty and strength of the castle, is now aduanced on a loffie hill, stataly and pleasant not farre from the olde site, not holding the former forme of a castle, but is become with addition and charge a beautifull house, by Sir *Edward Carry* knight M. of her maiesties lewell house. Barkhamsted
castle.

Lewes of *France* beseiged this castle against *Henrie 3.* the first yeare of his raigne, In the time of which seige certayne knightes and souldiers salied out of the castle, and depriued the aduersary of the castle sundry pillage, and safely returned. But afterward at the kinges beseiged. commaundement it was yelded vp to *Lewes*.

Richard king of *Aluane* dyed in this castle who was also Earle of *Cornewall*, and brother to *Henry 3.* And *Cicelie* mother to *Edward* the fourth. And wife too the Duke of *Yorke*, too whome the castle belonged, ended her dayes in this place in the time of *Henry 7.* after she had scene the deserved fall of vsurping *Richard*, who was also borne in this castle, some say at *Fotheringay*. Rich. king of
Almaindied

There is in the towne of *Barkhamsted* a fayre free Schoole built of bricke, by doctor *Incens* sometime deane of *Paules*, the stipend of the Master is 20. pound per annum, of the vsuer 10. pound confirmed by acte of parliament. Ric. 3. borne
A free
schoole.

It is a market towne, and standeth most vpon making of malt, it hath two fayres in the yeare.

BARKHAMSTED. i. 26. or *Berghamsted vt supra.*

BARKEWAY. b. 28. I haue scene it in an auncient recorde **BERGWANT** which is as much as *viam montem* the way to the hill, it is a market towne, In Nouember last much defaced with fire. Berg-want.

BARLEY. a. 28. or **BERGLEG** *ager montosus.*

B 3

BAR-

BARFEYLD b. 24. I haue read it in the Saxon *Bergfeld* and signifieth the same that *Bergleg* doth.

BALDOCK d. 20. a market towne standing betweene the hills, little furnished with any matter of moment, onely it yeeldeth malt-makers not a few, the prayse of the place is the chalkie soyle fitte for corne.

BAYFORD i. 26.

BERNET n. 26. or **BERGNET** *monticulus*, called high *Bernet* of the scituation on a hill, and chipping *Bernet* of the market famous for cattle, there bought and sold euery munday.

BERNET n. 18. called *East Bergnet*.

Brentes-
feyld.

BERNET feyld k. 16. a place vulgarly so called, but corruptly as I take it, it should be rather *Brentes* feyld, of that *Fulcatus de Brent* spoken of before in *S. Albans*, who with a troupe of wicked men, about this place robbed and murdered many.

Queene
Margarets
victorie.

In this feyld, was the matter handled by deadly blowes, betweene *Queene Margaret* leading the fauourers of the house of *Lancaster*, and the complices of the house of *Yorke*, & where she redeemed the king that was taken before at the battell of *S. Albans*, And gaue the kinges and her enemies a sound requitall.

BENINGTON c. 24. or **BENIGNTON** *villa Benigna*, cyther of the bountie of the inhabitantes, or the pleasant and profitable scituation of the place. As *Blishe* in the North partes de *incunditate* of myith and good fellowship.

Bene.
Benefician.

But it may bee **BENETON** of a riuer called **BENE**, or **BENEFICIAN** which riseth neere it, which carryeth greate probabilitie.

Gow & Hoa
idem.

BENGHOO h. 26. or rather **BENEHOO** which is rightly enterpreted the riuer of *Bene*, **BENEHOO** for *Benegoo* in the Germaine tongue, **HOO** with vs being pronounced for **GOW** which is in the French **EAV**, with vs water.

BEDMONT l. 16. a hamlet called *Bedmont ponde de Siagne* of the poole neere it

BELLBARR l. 24.

BIGRAVE c. 20. a parishe wherein is onely the *Beryc*, or Mannor house and none other.

BOVRNE-END k. 10.

BOVINGDON m. 10.

BROAD-WATER f. 20. a little hamlet whereof *Broad-water* hundred taketh name, so called not of the continuall water for the place is commonly drie: But at great flouds the fall of the land water maketh it a great Sea.

BRAGBERG-END f. 22.

BRADFEYLD a hamlet sometime a chappell of ease nowe decayed.

BRANFEYLD k. 24. It was giuen by one *Harde wine de Sealris*

leis and *Odell* his wife to th' aduancement of *Albans* Monastery.

BROWGHING d. 28. or **BRAWGHING**, A libertie hauing other members. And thereof *Brawghing* hundred taketh name.

BEOX-BORNE i. 30. or **BROOKES-BORNE** *de aqua.*

BVSHIE o. 18. aply so called *de Dumis* of the Bushes, and woodes there, heretofore abounding.

BVRWELL f. 24. or **BVRGHWELL**

BVNTINGFORD a. 26. a large hamlet and a good thorowfare: also a market towne, standing as it is sayd in foure seuerall parishes, namely in *Layston*, *Widiell*, *Throcking*, and *Aspenden*. And hath two fayres in the yeare.

BYCKLAND b. 26. *forte de sagis.*

C.

CALK-COTE b. 18. rightly so called *de creta vel calce*, and signifieth *cretaceam casam*, a house standing in a chalkie soyle. *cretacea casa.*

CAISHOO n. 16. or **CAEGSHO**, M. *Camden* deriueith the name *de Cassij*, of a people mentioned by *Caesar* who had their aboad in this part as is supposed.

Caishoo should import a water, called **CAIS** or *Caegs* the name, *Cassij*. it may bee, of the riuer that passeth through this hundred, called **CAISHOO** or *Caegeshoo* hundred, called of *Hollenshed* **GADES** and giues name to the *Gadesdens*, where the riuer riseth: And so by corruption of pronounciation they call it *Caishoo* for *Gadesshoo*, *Gades* *Gades*, riuer or else is **GADES** mistaken for **CAIS** or **CAEGS** and so *Caig*, for *Caigden* or *Caegiden* pronounced *Gadesden*, for doubtlesse the riuer *Caega* giueth name to *Caishoo* or *Caegshoo*, or *Gadesshoo-berye*.

Off a king of *Mercia* gaue vnto the monasterie of *S. Albans*, a place by the name of *Caegshoo*, whether it were the whole hundred *Caegshoo-berye* or some place else now decayed, I can not affirme. But I take it most like to be the whole hundred for that the most of it belongeth to the libertie of *S. Albans*.

CHIPPERS-FEYLD m. 12.

COLNEY l. 20.

COLNEY-STREET l. 18, these take name of *Colney streame*, which giueth name also to *Colnebrooke*, a towne standing both in *Essex* and *Middlesex*.

CODERYD a. 24. or *Cande-rydge iugum frigidum.*

CHESFEYLD e. 20. forte **CHOISFEYLD** *Ager delectus*, for the rich scituation in so fertile a corne soyle.

CHESTON l. 30. *cur non* *Chestin* & *castaneum* of chesse- chestin, nut trees.

CORNER-HALL a hamlet so called for the suddaine turning in it from *Hemsted* way to *Barkhamsted*.

CLOTHALL d. 20.

COLGREENE h. 24.

COLLIERS-END f. 15.

COLSEHILL greene o. 8, a hamlet of *Hartfordshire*, yet within *Buckinghamshire* foure miles from the neereſt parte of *Hartfordshire*.

Casa frigidā.

CUMBERLOW greene d. 12.

CVDICOTE g. 20. or CAVDE-COTE *casa frigida*.

D.

DANE-END i. 26. *terminus vel clades Dacorum.*

DANE-END h. 16. of these see more in the definition of the hundred DACORVM.

DIGSWELL h. 22.

DATCH-WORTH g. 22.

E.

EAST-WIKE g. 32. *vicius orientalis.*

Nemus aquilinum.

ELSTREE n. 20. in OFFAES grant EAGLESTREE
Nemus aquilinum: a place where it may be thought eagles breed in time past, for though it be now hilly and heathy it hath beene replenished with stately trees, fit for such fowle to breede and harbour in. It is parcell of the libertie of *S. Albans*.

Eppalets was a good horseleach.

EPPALETTS e. 16. or HIPPOLETTES, vulgarly PALLETTES, this place was dedicate to a supposed Saint of that name, that in his life time was a good tamer of colts, and as good a horseleach: And for these qualities so deuoutly honored after his death, as all passengers by that way on horsebacke, thought themselves bound to bring their steedes into the church, euen, vp to the high altar, where this holy horseman was shryned, and where a Priest continually attended, to bestowe such fragmentes of *Eppaletes* miracles, vpon their vntamed coltes and olde wanton, and forworne Iades, as hee had in store, And did auail so much the more or lesse, as the passengers were bountifull or hard-handed, but he that was coy of his coyne had but a colde and counterfeite cure.

ESENDEN i. 24. or EAVSENDEN.

F.

Verlamsted.

FLAMSTED i. 14. It may be VERLAM-STED, a place vpon the riuer *Verlame* for there it riseth, which of the auncients was called *Verlame* water, of vs *Redburne* streame which runnes betweene the Ruines of *Verlamcester* and *S. Albans*, *Verlamsted* is more tedious in pronounciation then is *Flamsted*, and therefore

Flamsted

Flamsted held in use, and foundeth *locum Flamenm.* And was sometime a baronie so called.

FLAVNDEN n. 10.

FINCHES-END e. 22.

G.

GADES-DEN i. 10. or **CAIS-DEN** called **GADES-DEN magna.** It taketh name of the Riuer *Gades* or *Cais* see more of this before in *Cais* 100.

GADES-DEN i. 10. called *Gades-den parua.*

GELDS-DEN g. 32.

GRAVELEY e. 18. or **GRAVESLEY** *terra prepositi* the Recues land: *Chesfeild* is annexed vnto it, and in al charges is called *Graueley cum Chesfeild.*

Graueley
cum Ches-
feild.

GRAVES-END d. 32. *limes prepositi* the Recues end or the bound of the precinct of the Recues office, this officer at this day in many partes Westward is yet in force, especially in annient *de-meisne Land.*

H.

HARDING h. 16. in record **HARPENDEN** or **HARPENDEN.**

HATFEYLD k. 22. or **HAVTFEYLD** *Campus alius* called *Bushoppes Hautfeild* for that it did sometime belong to the Bushoppe of *Elye.*

It is now her Maiesties, and will bee for euer famous, for that it first offered forth our most worthy *Elizabeth* to the Regal diademe, and to receiue the triumphant cepter of this Realme, happie in her Royal Maiestie. And therefore let *Hautfeild* be euer famous.

Queene El-
izabeth.

HARTFORD h. 24. after M. Camden **HERVDFORD** for the **THE RVDFORD.**

But vnder correction (reuerenoiing his iudgement) I rather take it *vadium ceruinum.* **HARTSFORD** a passage for. Deere, more like then *Oxford* should be *de vado Bonum*, where in deed it is *Ous-ford* *minum.* A passage or forde over the Riuer *Ouse*, which giueth name to *Ouse-ney.* More is layd of *Hartford* before in the definition of the Shire.

There is in this towne a Castle neuer of great strength, buylt as is thought by *Edward 1.* and much increased by the houses of *Clare* and *Lancaster*, and is at this day accompted parcell of the Duchie of *Lancaster.*

The castle

Rogerus de Clare was created earle of this place in the time of *Henrie 2.*

Roger de
Clare.

The Castle and Towne standeth vpon the *Lea*, which is sayde to haue yeilded passage for shippinge euen to the walles of the Castle, which I dare, neither to affirme or denie, hauing seene no record to

Passage for
Shippes.

NOTIN

C

proue

prooue the one or impossibilities for the other, more is sayde of the *Lea* and of the passage for ships, before in handling the *Riuers*.

This Towne hath beene of greater state, estimation and beautie then now it is, And had foure parish churches, namely *S. Michaels*, & *S. Maryes* decayed, onlie *All Sainstes* and *S. Andrewes* stand.

The cause
of *Hartfords*
decay.

The corpo-
ration.

The terme.

It hath beene most rob-d of her glory, by *Wayres* aduancement which since the turning of the high way through it hath flourished more and more, and this dayly withered.

It hath a corporation, a Bayliffe, eleuen Burgeses, and a Sergeant, the gayle for the Shire is in this towne, and the gayle deliuerie in the castle, and vpon occasion, namely when the sickenes visiteth *London*, the terme for the most part is kept here in the castle, to the great reliefe of the poore towne.

It hath market *Saterday*, and 4. fayres in the year e.

HARTINGFORD-BERY h. 24. whereof see in the definition of the Shire.

HAVT-WICK e. 24. *de alto situ.*

HADHAM f. 12. called *Hadham magna* where the Bishop of *London* hath an auncient house.

HADHAM e. 32. called *Hadham parua.*

HADHAM e. 30. called *Hadham on ash* a hamlet, standing on a brooke of that name.

HEMSTED k. 12. or *Hempsted locus cannabinus forte* of hempe. *Escheldred* graunted it to the monasterie of *S. Albans* by the name of **HENAMSTED.**

HENXWORTH b. 20.

HYDE o. 12. called *West-hide* or *hisbe.*

HIGH-STREET l. 14.

HITCHING e. 16. or **HITCHINE** more rightly **HITCH-**

Hitch wood **END**, because it lyeth at the end of a famous wood called **HITCH** of which also the hundred of *Hitch*, called **HITCH HAVLFE HVNDRED** taketh name, and not of the towne which is *quasi terminus* the vtter edge or end of that woode, though time haue extinguished that parte of the woode, which laie towards the towne. It cannot be *Hitch-ing* which soundeth *de pratis*, vnlesse it bee in that sence, as *Lucus* is a thicke wood *de lucenao* of yelding light being altogether darke. So *Hitch-ing* of meadow ground because it hath no meadowe, and yet standeth in a valley betweene the hills.

The towne is the Queenes, and a very bountifull corne Market. It is gouerned by a Bayliffe, and foure Constables, whereof two are called for the towne, and two for the forraine.

In the towne is made great store of Malt.

Hurlock.

About the towne is a kinde of chalke, which they call *Hurlocke* a stonie Marle, more fit to make lime then to soyle the grounde, yet beeing mixed with a more fragile and gentle Marle, which also aboundeth there, they find it very helpfull to their corne fields.

HITCH,

HITCH-WOOD f. 16.

HILL-END h. 16.

HIGH-BRIDGE o. 16 a bridge neere Moar house ouer Col-
ney streame.

HOW-END g. 18. or HOO-END the head of the Riuer.

HIGH-CROSSE f. 26.

HORMEADE c. 28. or HORMEHEAD *magna* as the
head of the riuer or brooke so called.

HORMEAD c. 28. or HORME-HEAD *parua*.

HODDESDON i. 30. a market towne and a thorow-fare
from the north partes to London.

HOCKERELL c. 36. a little hamlet belonging to *Stonsforde*
on *Essex* side but in *Hartfordshire*.

HVNSDON i. 32. This place giueth vnto the R. Ho. Syr George
Carey knight, nowe Lord Chamberlaine to her Ma. the title of BA-
RON of HVNSDOD. It is an auncient house, and lately be- *Baron of*
gunne to be enlarged with a stately gallery, sayre lodgings and offi. *Hunsdon,*
ces, by the right honourable, Hen. late Baron of the same place, and
in his life time, also Lord Chamberlaine to her Maiestie.

HICKLINGFORD d. 16. of some HITCH-INGFORD
of some ICKLINGFORD.

ICKLINGFORD *vide Hicklingforde.*

KENSWORTH h. 12.

KELSHVLL b. 24 in record KELSWALDE.

KNEBWORTH g. 20.

KEMPTON g. 16. or KIMETON.

KINESBVRNE k. 14 or KINESBOVRN of the riuer so *Kime riuer,*
called whose head is neere it.

L.

LAYSTON c. 26.

LANGLEY m. 12. called KINGES-LANGLEY.

At this place *Richard 2.* and *Queene Anne* his wife, with manie
of their nobles kept a Royall Christmas. And when the king deca- *Richard 2.*
sed he was buried in the church there, But afterwarde hee was re- *buried*
moued to *Westminster* by *Henric 5.* At this house *Edmond* Duke of *Edmond of*
Yorke was borne, and thereof called *Edmond of Langley*, where also *Langley.*
he was buried and many other of that famelie.

LANGLEY m. 14. called ABBOTES LANGLEY.

C 2

LAVGLEY

The Discription of

LANGLEY f. 18.

LADWELL d. 16.

LEVESDEN m. 16.

LETCHEWORTH d. 18.

LONGE MEERSTON i. 4. So called for that it is *terminus extremus huius Hartfordiensis agri.*L V L L E Y fra. or rather *Low ley, de solo depresso*, of the low ground**M**AGIOVINIVM See *Ashwell.*MARKAT h. 13. corruptly so called for MER-GATE which is *Scatebra* an issue or outgate of water called in *Sussex**A Bourne.*and *Survey* a *Bourne* that breaketh out of the earth, at sometimes, foregoing (as hath beene observed) some dismall accident as yelding teares for the evils to come, And of all men held *malum omen* and this is termed WOMERE, a water presaging sorrowe to come, as in the time of adw. 4. when it brake forth 19. February & ran till the 14. of Iune following, But for these kind of waters some willyeeld natural reasons of the cause, but for my part I will not deny but some diuine mistry may be hidden therein.*Womere.**Malum omen.*

MICHAELS k. 16. called S. Michaels neere S. Albans.

MYMS l. 22. called North Mym.

MEERSTON vide *Longe Meerston.*MVNDON c. 26. called MVNDON *farniwall* and great MVNDON.MVNDON c. 26. called *Mundon frewell* and litle *Mundon.*

MVNKES-WOOD f. 22.

N.

NAST-HIDE k. 20.

NORTH-CHVRCH k. 8.

NORTON c. 10.

NEWN-HAM c. 20. *villa noua.*NORTH-HALL l. 26. corruptly for *North-haw nemus boreale.*The famous and rightly honourable Henrie Earle of *Warwick* deceased, there raised a stately house from the ground, and contriued it in verie beautifull order, gracing it with delightfull gardens and walkes with sundrie other pleasant and necessary deuises, now held and possessed by that most vertuous his Lady, the Countesse of *Warwick.*NEW-GATE-STREET k. 26. *devianoua.*

ODDESEY See the definition of *Oddesey* hundred.

P.

PERITON d. 14. or **PIRTON**.

PREE k. 16. or the *Prey* called *Sancta Mario de pratis*, of the meadows, and was a house of Nunnes a sweete neighbor to the Munckes of *S. Albans*.

PVNCHIN-END k. 10.

POTTERS crowche l. 16.

PVCKERIDGE e. 28. a thorowe farc, called of *Lealande*

PVLCHER CHVRCH.

PELHAM c. 32. called *Stoken Pelham*.

Pulcher church.

PELHAM b. 30. called *Pelham arsa*, burnt *Pelham*, some fragmentes doe yet appeare of the foundations of sundry buildinges, which were consumed by that fire, wherof it taketh the adiuncte *arsa*.

In the walles of this church lyeth a moste auncient monument, a stone wherein is figured a man, and about him an Eagle, a Lyon, and a Bull hauing all winges, and a fourth of the shape of an Angel, as if they should represent the foure euangelistes: vnder the feete of the man is a crosse Flourie, and vnder the crosse a Serpent, he is thought to be sometime the Lord of an auncient decayed place, wel moated net farre from this place called **S HONKES**.

PELHAM c. 30. called **PELHAM furnix**.

All these *Pelham*s seeme to take name de *scatebris*, of the pells and water springes, which abound about and within them.

Pelham vn. de dicta.

PVTNHAM i. 4. It signifieth a towne of welles and water springes.

R.

REDBVRNE i. 14. *aquarubra*.

Before the Conquest by the *Normans*, it did belonge to the Abbey of *S. Albans*, and at that generall spoyle and confusion of thinges it was taken away, and *Lanfranc* being afterwards Arch-bishoppe of *Canterbury* wrought the restauration of it againe, about the beginning of *Rufus* raigne.

1089.

This Church was defaced and spoyled, with many other there aboutes in the time of Henrie 3.

At this place were founde the reliques of *Amphiball*, who is saide to be the instructour and conuertour of *Alban* from Paganisme, of whose reliques such was the regard, that the Abbottes of the monasterie of *Alban* had, that they should be deuoutly preserued, that a decree was made, by *Thomas* then Abbott, that a priyor and three munckes should be appointed to this holie function, whose allow-

The reliques of *Amphiball*.

1366.

C 3

ance

The Discription of

Seca deuotio. ance in those dayes amounted yearely to 20. pound or vpwardes, as much as three hundred pound in this age. Such was the price and estimation of the lothsome reliques of dead mens bones.

RADWELL c, 18.

RICKMANSWORTH o, 14. or *Rich mans worth* I haue redd it *Rickmersford*. And as I take it the truest title, for that in former ages the *d* was pronounced *th* as *ath* for *ad quorth* for *quorth* and *forth* for *forde*, and so for *Richmansforde* is pronounced *Richmansforth*, not *Rickmansworth*.

R. Eshelred

It standeth in a lowe grounde watered on all sides, yet not highly to be commended for great fertilitie, for the lowest and best meadowes are but a blacke moarish earth colde and mossie, for the most parte, And the higher groundes especially on the north side of the towne stonie and barraine, king *Eshelred* graunted it to the monasterie of *S. Albans* by charter.

It is a market towne but of no great repayre.

The towne is gouerned by two constables and two headborowes.

Crx Roisia.

ROYSTON a, 24. *Roisia oppidum*, *Royes* town, this *Royes* about the time of king *Stephen*, was Countesse of *Norff.* and erected a crosse of stone in the high way, where *Royston* now standeth. And the place was called *CRVX ROISIAE*, *Royes* crosse, and vnder that name it continued vntill *Eustachius de Marke* built a cloyster there. And from that time it began to be more and more peopled, and to be furnished with houses and Innes. And *Rich. 1.* made it a market towne now famous for corne, standing in a very plentifull soyle: And is a verie fitte receptacle for traueilers that from the North partes haue recourse to *London*.

Made a market.

The towne was almost consumed with fire in the time of *Henry the fourth*.

Wheate
twelue pence
the quarter

In the time of *Henric 6.* such was the plentie of corne, that in this place the best wheate was sould for twelue pence the quarter, three halfe pence the bushell.

The price was not then so lowe as it is now aloft, for it is at this present in the same place at eight shillings the bushell.

RIDGE m, 22. *de iugo* of the hill or Ridge wheron it standeth

REED b, 26. *de loco arundinoso*.

RVSHDEN c, 24. *vallis Scirpina* a lowe rushie ground.

S.

SARRET n, 14. It was granted by *Eshelred*, to *S. Albans* by the name of *SYRET*.

SANDON c, 24. *mons arenosus*. It belongeth to *Panles*.

SANDRIGE k, 18. It diffreth not in signification from *Sandon*.

SAWCOMBE f, 26.

SABS-WORTH f, 34. or *SABRIDGE-FORDE* a

mar-

market Towne, standing neere the *Stort*.

SLEPESHIDE k, 20. a little hamlet.

SHENLEY m, 20.

SHEEPESHALL f, 22. *Ager omnibus salutaris.*

SPELBROOKE e, 34.

STEPHENS l, 16. called S. *Stephens* neere S. *Albans*.

STEVEN-EDGE e, 20. or STEPHEN-EDGE, *de acclinitate* of the steepe standing of it on the edge of a hill, of some *Steuen-haus* or *Stepen-haus*.

The principal parte of this towne is from the church. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and is a pretie thorow fare.

There hath beene in time past a market.

It is a libertie and belongeth to the Bishoppe of *London*, hauing A libertie pillory and gallowes within it selfe, but howe farre the power for execution extendeth, *mihi laset*.

STAPLEFORD g, 24. or STABLEFORD.

STANDON e. 28. or STENEDON *mons saxosus* there is a free Schole for the towne, the stipend yet in suspence, the Fish- A free schole mongers of *London* contribute twentie pound *vs ferunt*.

STANSTED h, 32. or STENSTED T *locus glarius* of the grauely soyle, called *Abboes Stansted*.

STANSTED h, 32. in time past called *Le Veyle*, nowe *Olde Lee veyle* *Stansted* and corruptly *Stansted Theele*.

STORTFORD e, 34. so called of the passage or forde ouer the Riuer *Stort*.

There is neere this towne, on the east side of the riuer a little ruynous castle, called the Castle of *Wymour* standing in an lland, vpon a little firme artificiall mount verie steepe and though of small circuit, yet in former dayes stronge, within it is a dungion deepe and darke, called the *Connietes prysen*, arguing some great priuiledges in time past to belong thereunto.

William the Conqueror gaue both the towne and the Castle to the Bishoppe of *London*, and to this day it belongeth to that Sea, and thereof is called *Bishoppes Stortforde*.

The towne standeth on the side of a hill, declining towards the riuer, And some fruitfull groundes are about the same.

It hath market on the Thursday and three faires in the yeare.

SULLONIACA n, 22. the ruynes of an olde cittie or famous place, mentioned by ANTONINVS in his Itinerary, which he placeth twelue miles a *Longidinio* from *London*, and nine miles a *verolamio* a citie sometime neere S. *Albans*: And where others haue heretofore placed this *Sulloniaca* at *Chipping Barnes*, regarding onely the foresayde distances. M. *Camden* by dilligent obseruation hath founde that it shoulde stand vpon *Brokeley hilles* West of *Barnes*, whereby I being occasioned made inquisition thereof in my trauaile, and was informed of the place where these snpposed ruynes appeare, namelic,

Wymore
castle.

Connietes
prison.

Given by
William the
Conqueror

Seca deuotio. ance in those dayes amounted yearly to 20. pound or vpwardes, as much as three hundred pound in this age. Such was the price and estimation of the lothsome reliques of dead mens bones.

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SANDRIGE k, 18. It diffreth not in signification from *Sandon*.

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William the Conqueror gaue both the towne and the Castle to the Bishoppe of *London*, and to this day it belongeth to that Sea, and *Given by* thereof is called *Bishoppes Stortforde*. *William the* Conqueror

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namely some fragmentes of the scituation of some decayed buildings, where sundry peeces of Romish coyne haue beene taken vp, as was informed me. This place indeede neere agreeth with the former distances of *Antoninus*, and standeth east of a regall auncient highway called *Wallingstreet* or *via consularis*.

T.

THOMAS Chappell c, 14. called *S. Thomas chappell*.

TEWING h, 22. or TWEY-ING *de binis pratis*.

TRINGE k, 6. a little market towne on the Fryday.

THROCKING c, 24.

THVNDREDGE f, 28.

THORLEY f, 34. or THORNLEY *serra spinosa*.

TOTTER-EDGE f, 28. parcell of the hundred of Broadwater yet eight miles from the neere part of that hundred. Londoners haue much beautified this place with their neat buildings.

TWO-WATERS i, 12. a little hamlet so called *de binis aquarum fluctibus*, of the two riuers that meete there.

V.

VEROLAMIVM k, 18. the ruynes of a most auncient citie called of the Britons *Cair Maricipit*, *Cair Municip*, *Cair Watteline* of Ptolomey *Verolanium*, of the Saxons *peplamce ntes*, a Citie vpon the riuier *Werlame* or *Verlame*.

This auncient decayed Citie seemeth at this day to publishe her pristine state and strength, on the west side of *S. Albani*, by the reliques of her defensiu walles, And at this day although *Seges sit ubi erat Werlamcester*, yet the sundry Roman coyns tumbled out of their obscure denns, by the painefull plough, doe, as it were, proclaime vnto vs, so many hundred yeares after her fall, that it is no fable that is written of her antiquitie.

Romane
coyne.

municipium
quid.

The subuer-
sion of Ver-
lame.

The brasse monies whereof I haue much but seeme farre more, Import the antique names, and pictures, not only of sundry Emperors, but of some of their Empresses also: which in those ages swayd the Romane monarchie, which argueth it to bee *quondam*, **CAIR MVNICIP** or *Municipium*, a citie, enfranchized and endowed, not only, with the ayde of the Romans by mony, but with their Romishe priuiledges also, the inhabitantes, for the most part being of the auncient britishe line: who deseruing well at the handes of the Romans, were made *Municipes* as it were free denizens of Rome, hauing their Lawes orders and officers, free among them, permitted to liue vnder their ayde and protection, vntill through the fury of the Saxons and Danes it was sackt and subuerted, and of a hautie citie made an heape of stones, which as a *Caos* layd afterwards long smothered

smothered in the ashes of her owne rubble and ruynes, without regard, what it was or had beene. At length one *Eldred* Abbot of the new Monasterie of *S. Albans*, coucting to aduance the state of his monasticall sea, began to embowell this ruynate heape, to search what curious conceites, hee might finde to beautifie *S. Albans*. And founde in short time great varietie, of stone worke of sundrie kindes, and pillars of mettall as of Brasse, and Latton, towch and Allablaster. All which laide in heapes *Eldred* beheld to his no small ioy, but imploide them not according to his purpose intended, for death preuented him: But as curious a searcher as hee succeeded him one *Eadmere*, who had both a will and workemen, to sound further into the bottome of this vnkowne gulfe, not ceassing till hee saw the very entrayles of this confused *Caos*, in whose most hidden-vautes, he found sundry Idolls, and aulters not a fewe, superstitiously adorned for the honour of these vnkown gods of the *Pagans*, some of these Idols were of pure golde, some of other metall, and withall he founde great store of housholde stuffe, and other things witnessing the glory both of the citie and the cittizens of the same. Besides sundry pottes of gould, brasse earth, glasse and other metall, some frawght with the ashes of the dead, some with the coyne of the auncient *Brytons* and *Romane* Emperours. And in a stone were found certayne *Brytish* bookes, whereof one imported the historie of *Albans* martyrdome.

In the ruynous walles of this Citie groweth licoras.

Licoras.

There are within the walles at this day the ruynes of an olde church called *S. Germans*.

S. Germans.

The cause why it was called of the *Brytons* *CAIR WATTELINE* was an auncient high way, begun by *Dunwallow* and finished by *Guisheline*, called as some thinke *GVITHELIN STREET* corruptly *WATTELINE-STREET* which came by this citie from *Douer* leading Northwards.

Wasseline streese.

About 70. yeares paste this high way, was founde at this place (though mentioned in historie many years before) 18. foote broad and 10. foote deepe, now almost leuell with the feyldes as is also the Citie.

Tantum cui longinqua valet mutare vetustas.

Virgil.

And as *Plato* sayth.

Plato.

Aeuum cuncta rapit fortunaque tempora mutant.

Naturam sortem nominaque & faciem.

Alban was a citizen of this cittie, and being hoste vnto *Amphiball* *Alban* a citizen of *Verlams* became conuerted, from paganisme to the knowledge of Christ, and for the same was condemned and suffered, as is set downe before in *S. Albans*.

WALDT-DEN f. 16. called *kinges Walden*, *vallis siluestris* the woody deane.

WALDT-DEN f. 18. called *Walden S. Paul*
WATFORDE o. 16. *cur non* **WATELINEFORDE**
Was teline forde. for that the *Wasteline-Streere* crosseth the *Colne* nere this place, and so coasteth to old *Verlame* as is sayd before.

This towne hath market on the tuesday well repleat with country necessaryes, and hath two fayres in the yeere.

There is an almshouse erected by the Ladie *Bryget* Countesse of *Bedford*.

WALK-HORNE c. 22. or *Wake-hurne*.

WALLINGTON c. 22. *de aquarum scatebris*.

WATTON f. 24. called *Watton at stone*.

WAYRE h. 26. or **WAYRE** *de Cataractis* of the wayres and water stoppes nere it, rather then *de Mercimonijs* as some will haue it of wares or marchandize, It was drowned in anno 1408. by the great inundation of waters that from the vpland passe by the town, and since, and before, there was great prouision made by wayres and sluices, for the better preservation of the town, and the grounds belonging vnto the same.

wayre drow ned. when it began to be famous. It began to bee moste famous in king *Iohns* time, in the furious broyles of the Barons, for being then but a hamlet of small moment the high way towards the North partes, was laid through it by the meanes of the *Lord de Wake*, and by little and little by that meanes, increased and much obscured, auncient *Hartford*.

Frst founded. Edward the first gaue first order and direction for the founding of it about anno 914.

WADESNELL g. 28.

WALTHAM crosse m. 30, or **WALDTHAM** *de cruce* of the crosse which Edward 1. erected in memoriall of his *Queenes* death, and conveyance of her corpes from the place where she dyed to westminster.

WALSWORTH d. 16.

WATELINE-STREET See *Verolanium*.

WAYMORE Castle See *Stortford*.

WESTWIKE k. 14. *vicus occidentalis* in regard of *Eastwiki* beforementioned.

WEDBERIE c. 14. called also *welles*, of the springe called *Oughtonhead*.

WESTON d. 20.

WESTMILL d. 26.

WHEATHAMSTED i. 18. *locus frumentarius inde Ioannes de loco frumentario*, famous in the time of Henry 6.

WIL

WILSTERNE k. 4.

WIGGINGTON k. 6.

VVHITEWELL i. 8. *fons albus* a hamlet that giueth name to the riuer that ryseth there, and passeth by *Welwine Digswell*, &c. and so to the *Lea*.

VVHORWELL a decayed hamlet in Kelsnull parish, furnished in time past with many howses.

VVYMLEY l. 18. or WIMONELEY *magna*, where are the ruines and ditches of a castle which did sometime belong to the *fitz-Taces*.

WYMLEY c. 18. or wimonly *parva*.

WILLION d. 18.

WYDYALL c. 18. of some *Wythiall* of some *Wiggell*.

VVIDFORD g. 30. or VVYDEFORD so rightly termed *de rado spasio*.

Wood-greene l. 30.

VVORMELEY k. 30.

Y.

YARDELEY d. 24. belonging to *Pauli*.



An Alphabetical Table of the Houses,
and Ancient Beries of name for the
most part in *Hartfordshire*, accor-
ding to the vulgar names.

A.



Nfaberie. f. 18.

Alfewike. d. 28.

Abbottes-berye. a. 28.

B.

Beeche-woode. h. 12.
Bournehall. n. 16.

Beamondes k. 18.

Bibswell. h. 18.

Broket-hall. i. 20.

Bersted. m. 10.

Bedwell parke k. 14.

Beachames. c. 25. or *Beauchampe*.

Bigging. b. 28.

Bartrames. f. 28.

Bace. k. 30. called *le Base*.

Briggens h. 32.

Bleakswayre g. 30.

Beaches. b. 32.

C.

Handoys. l. 12.

Casio-berie. n. 16. *vide definitionem Centuria*

CAISHOW.

Corney-berye. d. 16.

Coken-hatche. a. 28.

Cassalberie. f. 28.

D.

D.

Darnells, d. 20.

F.

FRyers, c. 28.

G.

Groue, n. 14.

Gorehamberie, k. 16. *Gowr-ham*, or *Gner-hambury*. A house rayfed from the foundation by the right worthie Syr *Nicholas Bacon* knight deceased, sometime Lord keeper of the great seale of England to our most mighty Queene *Elizabeth*, who for his excellent vertues and rare wisedome liweth yet, in honorable memory amongst the most honorable.

Gubhyns l. 24.

Saint Gyles, l. 28.

H.

Hlde, k. 14.

High-ouer, d. 16.

Harpesfeyld-hall, k. 20.

Hatfeyld-wood-hall, i. 22.

Holmeley, e. 22. An auncient decayed place, sometime famous as appeareth by the ruynes.

Hide-hall, c. 24.

Holwell, i. 24.

Haley, h. 28.

Hetesham-hall, c. 32, or *Hetcham hall*.

K.

Kinges-wood-berie, d. 22. An auncient place, sometime dowble moated.

L.

THe Lea, m. 16.

Laomere, h. 18. or *Leamere*. A house very auncient standing not farre from the heade of famous *Lea* riuer, it is corruptly called Lammer.

Ludwike hall, i. 24.

M.

MIchelfeyldhall, o. 12.**M**ayden crofte, c. 16.

D 3.

Mereden

Mereden, h. 24.
 Minfing-berye. a. 26.
 Mutforde, c. 28.
 Mattockes, g. 30.

N.

New-barne, l. 18.

Newfells, a. 28.

New-hall, g. 28.

New-place, g. 32.

Oddesey-graunge, b. 22. Thereof doth *Oddesey* hundred
 take name.

Owles, d. 28,

P.

Putteridge, f. 14.

Penley, k. 6.

Panfanger, h. 24.

Popes, k. 24.

Potterells, l. 24.

Punshourne, k. 26.

Pissoberie, f. 36.

Patmerehall, d. 32.

Q.

Quickwood, d. 22.

Quenberye, d. 28.

R.

Rose hall, m. 12.
Romerwike, c. 14. It lyeth within *Bedfordshire*, but is
 of *Hartfordshire*.

Ricknesse, g. 26.

Reuells, g. 28.

Redgewells, c. 28.

The Rye, i. 32. or *le Ree*.

S.

Shandoyse *vide* Chandois.

Sincklees, o. 18.

Sopwell, l. 18.

Salberie

Salsberie, m. 20.

The Scale, h. 26. *Lee seele*

Satrydge. f. 28.

Shingle hall. f. 34.

T.

THibauldes, l. 30. or *Theobalde*, A most stately house erected from the first foundation by the right honorable Syr *William Cicill* knight, Lord Theasoror of England. To speake of the state and beuty thereof at large as it deserueth, for curious buildinges, delightfull walkes, and pleasant conceites within and without, and other thinges very glorious and ellegant to be seene, would challenge a great portion of this little treatise, and therfore, least I should come shorte of that due commendation that it deserueth, I leaue it as indeed it is, a princely seate.

Temple, g. 26.

Temple. e. 16.

Tittenhanger. l. 20.

Tannys. d. 24

Tunwall. g. 26.

Tidnhamberie. f. 34.

V.

VPhall, e. 28.

W.

WElde. m. 20. or *Welde*
Woodhall. f. 24.

Waterforde hall, h. 26.

Widborow-hill, k. 28.

White-barnes, e. 30.

Many other houses and beries, there are within this Shire, but for that they haue no known proper names, but termed of the parishes wherein they are, as *Langley bery*, *North hame*, and such like. I haue omitted the mencioning of them in this catalogue, being easelie found by the table of parishes, with reference to the places wherein they may be found in the mappe, though without further name added vnto them, then the name of the parish wherein they stand, which doth sufficiently distinguish them.